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#### 1 [Computing curricula 2001](#)



September 2001 **Journal on Educational Resources in Computing (JERIC)**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(613.63 KB\)](#) [html\(2.78 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

#### 2 [Join processing in relational databases](#)



Priti Mishra, Margaret H. Eich

March 1992 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 24 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(4.42 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

The join operation is one of the fundamental relational database query operations. It facilitates retrieval of information from two different relations based on a Cartesian product of the two relations. The join is one of the most difficult operations to implement efficiently, as no predefined links between relations are required to exist (as they are with network and hierarchical systems). The join is the only relational algebra operation that allows the combining of related tuples from .

**Keywords:** database machines, distributed processing, join, parallel processing, relational algebra

#### 3 [Special section: Special issue on AI and Database research](#)



Jonathan J. King

October 1983 **ACM SIGART Bulletin**, Issue 86

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.84 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

This collection of research summaries spans a very wide range of interests under the general heading of AI and Database research. In this introduction, I briefly describe the leading areas of interest that emerge from the reports submitted for this issue.

#### 4 [Final report of the ANSI/X3/SPARC DBS-SG relational database task group](#)

July 1982 **ACM SIGMOD Record**, Volume 12 Issue 4

 **Publisher:** ACM Press  
Full text available:  [pdf\(4.69 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#)

5 Three-dimensional object recognition

 Paul J. Besl, Ramesh C. Jain  
March 1985 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 17 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(7.76 MB\)](#)



Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)  
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A general-purpose computer vision system must be capable of recognizing three-dimensional (3D) objects. This paper proposes a precise definition of the 3-D object recognition problem, discusses basic concepts associated with this problem, and reviews the relevant literature. Because range images (or depth maps) are often used as sensor input instead of intensity images, techniques for obtaining, processing, and characterizing range data are also surveyed.

6 Floating constraints in lexical choice

Michael Elhadad, Jacques Robin, Kathleen McKeown  
June 1997 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 23 Issue 2


**Publisher:** MIT Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(3.13 MB\)](#)   
[Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Lexical choice is a computationally complex task, requiring a generation system to consider a potentially large number of mappings between concepts and words. Constraints that aid in determining which word is best come from a wide variety of sources, including syntax, semantic pragmatics, the lexicon, and the underlying domain. Furthermore, in some situations, different constraints come into play early on, while in others, they apply much later. This makes it difficult to determine a systematic approach.

7 Specification and dialogue control of visual interaction through visual rewriting systems

 P. Bottoni, M. F. Costabile, P. Mussio  
November 1999 **ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS)**, Volume 21 Issue 6

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(886.71 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)  
[review](#)

Computers are increasingly being seen not only as computing tools but more so as communication tools, thus placing special emphasis on human-computer interaction (HCI). In this article, the focus is on visual HCI, where the messages exchanged between human and computer are images appearing on the computer screen, as usual in current popular user interfaces. We formalize interactive sessions of a human-computer dialogue as a structured set of legal visual sentences, as a visual language.

**Keywords:** control automaton, dialogue control, visual languages

8 Shape-based retrieval and analysis of 3D models

 Thomas Funkhouser, Michael Kazhdan  
August 2004 **Proceedings of the conference on SIGGRAPH 2004 course notes GRAPH '04**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(12.56 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

Large repositories of 3D data are rapidly becoming available in several fields, including mechanical engineering.

CAD, molecular biology, and computer graphics. As the number of 3D models grows, there is an increasing need for computer algorithms to help people find the interesting ones and discover relationships between them. Unfortunately, traditional text-based search techniques are not always effective for 3D models, especially when queries are geometric in nature (e.g., find me objects that fit into this ...

9 Fast detection of communication patterns in distributed executions

Thomas Kunz, Michiel F. H. Seuren

November 1997 **Proceedings of the 1997 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Collaborative research**

**Publisher:** IBM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(4.21 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Understanding distributed applications is a tedious and difficult task. Visualizations based on precedence diagrams are often used to obtain a better understanding of the execution of the application. The visualization tool we use is Poet, an event tracer developed at the University of Waterloo. However, these diagrams are often very complex and do not provide the user with the desired overview of the application. In our experience, such tools display repeated occurrences of non-terminating communication ...

10 Synthesizing third normal form relations from functional dependencies



Philip A. Bernstein

December 1976 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 1 Issue 4

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.79 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

It has been proposed that the description of a relational database can be formulated as a set of functional relationships among database attributes. These functional relationships can then be used to synthesize algorithmically a relational scheme. It is the purpose of this paper to present an effective procedure for performing such a synthesis. The schema that results from this procedure is proved to be in Codd's third normal form and to contain the fewest possible number of relations. Problem ...

**Keywords:** database schema, functional dependency, relational model, semantics of data, third normal form


11 A Comparison of the Relational and CODASYL Approaches to Data-Base Management



Ann S. Michaels, Benjamin Mittman, C. Robert Carlson

March 1976 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 8 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.06 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)


12 Design and development of data-intensive web sites: The Araneus approach



Paolo Meriardo, Paolo Atzeni, Giansalvatore Mecca

February 2003 **ACM Transactions on Internet Technology (TOIT)**, Volume 3 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.18 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Data-intensive Web sites are large sites based on a back-end database, with a fairly complex hypertext structure. The paper develops two main contributions: (a) a specific design methodology for data-intensive Web sites, composed of a set of steps and design transformations that lead from conceptual specification of the domain of interest to the actual implementation of the site; (b) a tool called Homer, conceived to support the site design and implementation process, by allowing the

**Keywords:** Databases, Internet, WWW, World Wide Web, development

13 Maximal objects and the semantics of universal relation databases



David Maier, Jeffrey D. Ullman

March 1983 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 8 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.00 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The universal relation concept is intended to provide the database user with a simplified model which he can compose queries without regard to the underlying structure of the relations in the database. Frequently, the lossless join criterion provides the query interpreter with the clue needed to interpret the query as the user intended. However, some examples exist where interpretation of the lossless-join rule runs contrary to our intuition. To handle some of these cases, we propose a ...

**Keywords:** acyclic hypergraph, relational database, universal relation

14 Query evaluation techniques for large databases



Goetz Graefe

June 1993 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 25 Issue 2

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(9.37 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)  
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Database management systems will continue to manage large data volumes. Thus, efficient algorithms for accessing and manipulating large sets and sequences will be required to provide acceptable performance. The advent of object-oriented and extensible database systems will not solve this problem. On the contrary, modern data models exacerbate the problem: In order to manipulate large sets of complex objects as efficiently as today's database systems manipulate simple records, query-processing ...

**Keywords:** complex query evaluation plans, dynamic query evaluation plans, extensible database systems, iterators, object-oriented database systems, operator model of parallelization, parallel algorithms, relational database systems, set-matching algorithms, sort-hash duality

15 Performance evaluation of a relational associative processor



E. A. Ozkaran, S. A. Schuster, K. C. Sevcik

June 1977 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 2 Issue 2

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.63 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

An associative processor called RAP has been designed to provide hardware support for the use and manipulation of databases. RAP is particularly suited for supporting relational databases. In this paper, the relational operations provided by the RAP hardware are described, and a representative approach to providing the same relational operations with conventional software and hardware is devised. Analytic models are constructed for RAP and the conventional system. The execution times of sev ...


**Keywords:** associative processors, database machines, performance evaluation, relational databases

Efficiently instantiating view-objects from remote relational databases

Byung Suk Lee, Gio Wiederhold

July 1994 **The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases**, Volume 3 Issue 3

**Publisher:** Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.72 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

View-objects are complex objects that are instantiated by delivering a query to a database and converting the query result into a nested structure. In relational databases, query results are conventionally retrieved as a single flat relation, which contains duplicate subtuples in its component tuples. These duplicate subtuples increase the amount of data to be handled and thus degrade performance. In this article, we describe two new methods that retrieve a query result in structure other than ...

**Keywords:** client server, complex object, nested relation, query optimization, relation fragmentation

17 Synchronization in multimedia data retrieval

Anna Haj Hać, Cindy X. Xue

January 1997 **International Journal of Network Management**, Volume 7 Issue 1

**Publisher:** John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Full text available:  [pdf\(487.64 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Synchronization of multiple medium streams in real time has been recognized as one of the most important requirements for multimedia applications based on broadband high-speed networks. This article presents a complete synchronization scheme for distributed multimedia information systems.  
© 1997 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.


18 The INCINERATE data model



H. V. Jagadish

March 1995 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 20 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.75 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

In this article, we present an extended relational algebra with universally or existentially quantified classes as attribute values. The proposed extension can greatly enhance the expressive power of relational systems, and significantly reduce the size of a database, at small additional computational cost. We also show how the proposed extensions can be built on top of a standard relational database system.

19 Computing graphical queries over XML data



Sara Comai, Ernesto Damiani, Piero Fraternali

October 2001 **ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS)**, Volume 19 Issue 4

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(707.80 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The rapid evolution of XML from a mere data exchange format to a universal syntax for encoding domain-specific information raises the need for new query languages specifically conceived to address the characteristics of XML. Such languages should be able not only to extract information from XML documents, but also to apply powerful transformation and restructuring operators, based on a well-defined semantics. Moreover, XML queries should be natural to write and understand, for a nontechnical person ...

**Keywords:** Document restructuring, graphical query languages, semantics



On the equivalences of data based systems

Edgar H. Sibley

January 1975 **Proceedings of the 1974 ACM SIGFIDET (now SIGMOD) workshop on Data description, access and control: Data models: Data-structure-set versus relational**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf (1.31 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Practitioners of data base technology have been somewhat confused by the many different systems for describing and manipulating data. The two major approaches that have emerged may be termed the relational or set theoretic, and the data structured or procedural. There are obviously differences in these, but there are also similarities.

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